

## **The Colonies Move Toward Independence Review Sheet (textbook pg. 130-152)**

### **The Struggle For North America (textbook pg. 130-136)**

- ❑ Why had England and France gone to war several times during this time period?
  - **Building empires abroad** – Protestant v. Catholic, struggle for power
  - **Ohio Valley conflict** – land speculators, farmers, fur traders
  - **Albany Plan of Union** – delegates, Benjamin Franklin, grand council
  - **The French and Indian War** – William Pitt, Jeffrey Amherst, James Wolfe
  - **Treaty of Paris** – British gained land in America, strongest empire in world
- ❑ How did Britain's victory in the French and Indian War affect the thirteen colonies?

### **Britain's New Policy (textbook pg. 137-141)**

- ❑ How did the issue of paying for the military create tension over taxes and rights?
  - **The Proclamation of 1763** – fear of war, Proclamation Line, tension in colonies
  - **Pontiac's Rebellion** – united tribes, British troops stationed in America
  - **War debts and taxes** – cost of war, George Grenville
  - **Revenue from colonies** – customs duties, smugglers' courts, the Sugar Act
  - **Protests of the Sugar Act** – “taxation without representation”
- ❑ Why did the colonies and Parliament both think they were right in arguing over the Sugar Act and the other acts? How does the opinion depend on the “point of view”?

### **The Colonies Unite In Protest (textbook pg. 142-147)**

- ❑ How did decisions and laws passed by Parliament lead to protests in the colonies?
  - **The Stamp Act** – official seal, stamp agents, Patrick Henry, Stamp Act Congress
  - **Sons and Daughters of Liberty** – Samuel Adams, boycotts
  - **The Declaratory Act** – repeal of Stamp Act, authority to govern and tax colonies
  - **The Townshend Acts** – Charles Townshend, new taxes, John Hancock
  - **The Quartering Act** – lodging for soldiers
  - **The Boston Massacre** – violence, Crispus Attucks
- ❑ What was new about Christopher Gadsden's statement, “There ought to be no more New Englanders, no New Yorkers, but all of us Americans”?

### **From Protest To Rebellion (textbook pg. 148-152)**

- ❑ Why did frustration with Britain continue to grow in the colonies?
  - **Boston Tea Party** – Tea Act, British East India Company, Thomas Hutchinson
  - **The Coercive Acts** – punishment of the colonies, Thomas Gage
  - **The Quebec Act** – “The Intolerable Acts”
  - **The First Continental Congress** – patriots, loyalists, minutemen, Patrick Henry
- ❑ What events in the colonies finally led to rebellion?